RESOLUTIONS—*Contd.*

Resolution No. 6.

MR. BHASKARAPPA moved the following resolution:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the rate of Land Revenue Assessment in Kolar District be reduced as far as possible as the raiyats are becoming impoverished on account of failure of crops due to insufficient rain in the district."

In support of his resolution the mover said that in the first place there were no good cultivable lands in the Kolar District. The Palar series of tanks were for the most part in disrepair and did not store any water. The rainfall too was insufficient and consequently even the restored tanks did not fill with the result that year after year crops could not be raised. Sometimes the crops were destroyed by too much of rainfall at an untimely period. Ragi and paddy were the only crops that could be grown in that district. On an average, they could get ragi crop once in 10 years and paddy crop once in five years. Under such circumstances, it was difficult for a raiyat to pay even half the kandayam and yet even when there was no crop raised, remission was not granted.

Secondly, the member said that the lands in the Kolar District were not fit for growing nuts, cocoanuts, etc., which would pay the raiyat handsomely. Even by raising *sāme* and *hurali* crops, the raiyat could not make a gain. The result was that the raiyats were impoverished and were unable to maintain themselves even for six months in the year with the produce they got.

Thirdly, the member complained that the rates of assessment levied in the Kolar District were very high when compared with those in other districts and also compared with the facilities afforded by the Government. This, he said, was clear from the reply given by the Government to a question asked in the current session.

The member stated that all the people in the Kolar District hoped that they would get all conveniences and would have their grievances redressed during the time of the present Dewan and that with that hope he also brought the resolution before the House. He requested that the resolution might be passed by all.

In seconding the resolution, MR. VEMA REDDY said that when Survey Settlement took place in the Kolar District some 30 years ago, high rates of assessment were levied on

the assumption that the crops there were very good. As the raiyats were illiterate, they did not complain within the time prescribed by Government. But when they did represent to the then Survey Superintendent and other officers, they replied that the representations were too late and that the rates would be revised at the time of the next settlement. In other places where the people represented in proper time that the proposed taxes were high, some concession was shown to them. When the Survey Resettlement took place recently, the raiyats of the Kolar District again requested that the rates might be reduced, but their request was not favourably considered. On the other hand, to the surprise of the people, the old rates had been still further enhanced. The member said that Kolar was the poorest district with no independent source of water supply as most tanks were empty. Comparing the lands in Kolar with those in other districts, he said that very fertile lands in the latter went with a lower rate of assessment. This, he said, could be justly characterised as partial treatment. He added that every responsible officer in Kolar had said that the assessment in Kolar was heavy. He specially drew the attention of the Government to the opinion of one of the previous Survey Superintendents who left on record his opinion that the rates of assessment were very high in the Kolar District. He therefore thought that this was an additional factor for considering the resolution favourably. He requested the Dewan to kindly tour in the Kolar District and convince himself whether there was justification for reducing the existing rates of assessment.

THE DEWAN said that many of the breached tanks in the Kolar District had been restored and that Government had also reduced railway cess. Attempts were also being made to reduce hardship in other directions. He added that the Revenue Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Survey Superintendent would form themselves into a Committee and submit a report to Government in the matter.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHY ACHAR said that a representative from each taluk should be taken into the Committee.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that representatives would be consulted and their opinions taken and that it was not possible to include them in the official Committee.

THE DEWAN promised that orders about the Committee would issue very soon.

The resolution was withdrawn on that assurance.

Resolution No. 7.

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the Provincial and District Fund Toll-gates be located at their respective frontiers with a view to avoid inconveniences to the Public in the interior."

In moving the above resolution, MR. SRINIVASA RAO said that formerly a large number of carts used to pass through Bethmangala, but that in consequence of the location of a toll-gate there, there was a considerable decrease in the number of carts and that the gate might therefore be removed to the frontier.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHY ACHAR seconded the resolution. In doing so, he said that a man had to pay toll more than once on the same cart, even when it was meant for his personal use in the course of the same day. He thought that the toll was meant only for articles which passed outside the district. On the other hand, the toll had now to be paid within the local jurisdiction also. The same trouble applied to bus owners.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the difficulty complained of had come to the notice of the Government who were considering the whole position.

THE DEWAN said that there was a proposal to levy petrol tax in lieu of tolls. If that materialised, the tolls for the most part might go. Now that the finances of the State had improved, the question of abolishing some toll gates would be considered.

KHAN BAHADUR ABBAS KHAN, MESSRS. ANEKAL SRINIVASA IYENGAR and BASAPPA of Molkalmuru and many other members described the various difficulties the raiyats were put to on account of the establishment of new toll gates. They referred particularly to the inconveniences at the frontier toll gates. In British India the time calculation for purposes of the levy of toll was from midnight to midnight while in Mysore, it was from sun-rise to sun-rise. The result of such an arrangement was that in the course of the same day, a Mysore cart leaving the Mysore territory would be required to pay twice at the British toll gate both for the forward as well as for the return journey. Again, the British toll gate levies two annas per head of cattle while Mysore levies half an anna. In this way also, the Mysore raiyat loses heavily. They complained that there was no reciprocity at all in connection with the levy of tolls between the Mysore and the British Governments.

THE DEWAN said that the whole question together with the point raised above would be considered by the Government and that nothing could be done immediately as the toll gate contracts had already been given for the current official year.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR said that if an empty cart passed once and returned with one passenger within the time allowed by the rules, toll was levied. He thought this was wrong.

THE DEWAN suggested that if the Assembly elected two or three members from among themselves, they could sit with a few Deputy Commissioners and consider the question in detail.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that this resolution might be discussed along with Resolutions Nos. 25 and 30. He said that the same subject had been discussed threadbare last time and that member after member was of opinion that toll gates should be abolished. In his opinion, toll gates were very inconvenient to the people as the tolls levied were of the nature of more indirect taxes. With reference to the suggested Petrol tax, he said that even then, people would be called upon to pay twice because many of them travelled in motor buses on which the petrol tax would fall, which in its turn would ultimately fall on the passengers. He was therefore of opinion that toll gates should be abolished altogether.

MR, DEVE GOWDA said that in view of the promise to appoint a Committee, he would not move his amendment.

A member from Anekal said that at Attibele there was one Provincial and one District Board toll gate within a distance of one mile requiring carts to pay toll in two places. He said that such an inconvenience should be prevented.

MESSRS. ANJANEYA SETTY, BHASKAR RAO and several others also urged the abolition of toll gates.

MR. B. KESAVIAH said that no Committee was at all necessary and that Government could give a reply on the spot.

THE DEWAN enquired how the roads could be maintained properly if the members did not want to pay toll at all.

MR. MALLIAH replied that it was true that the roads required repairs, but at the same time he said that the establishment of toll gates inconvenienced both the raiyats and their cattle. He thought that neither the cattle nor the country carts were responsible for damaging the roads. In

this view, he failed to understand how tolls could be levied on the cattle also. Good roads were necessary for motor cars and if the roads were damaged in any way, it was due to these cars. He therefore pleaded that both the cattle and the country carts should be exempted from the payment of toll.

Referring to the previous committee appointed by the Government to go into the question of toll gates, he thought that no good resulted from it. If the question of levying petrol tax was under the consideration of Government, he suggested that pending final orders on that question, the country carts and cattle should be exempted from the payment of tolls.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that cattle were already exempted from the levy.

MR. MALLIAH enquired why similarly carts should not be exempted. He said that the country carts had been plying for years together and yet nobody could say that the roads got damaged on account of them.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA was also of the same opinion and added that if the toll gates could not be abolished in the current year on account of the contracts now subsisting, the levy should at least be abolished from the next year.

THE DEWAN said that that was the present intention of the Government. He promised to appoint a Committee which would include two or three non-officials also. They would consider the points involved in detail. He said that nothing could be done till the end of the current official year.

In view of the reply of Government the resolution was not pressed.

Resolution No. 8.

MR. PATTABHIRAMA CHETTY said that the present system of education was not suitable as it did not enable the boys to earn their livelihood after the close of their educational career. He therefore moved the following resolution:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that schools to impart Technical Education be established in all the Districts."

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that there were technical schools in some districts and referred to the schools at Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga, Sagar, Chennapatna, Chikmagalur, Dodballapur and Mysore. He stated that the resolution was indefinite, as it did not specify what

technical subjects should be taught. He added that it was not possible to open schools in all places for teaching all technical subjects.

MR. RAMDOSS said that the idea was that along with ordinary education some kind of technical education should also be given.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that that was already being done in some schools.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that High School boys were sent to Chamarajendra Technical School to acquire technical education.

MR. RAMDOSS said that the boys should be taught technical subjects in the High School itself.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNIAH thought that an organisation like the Ford Trust would do much more for the improvement of the boys than any amount of money spent by Government on the establishment of technical schools.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that better arrangements for imparting technical education should be made as existing schools did not serve the purpose fully.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question of improving the working of Industrial Schools was under consideration.

MR. PATTABHIRAMA CHETTY was of opinion that all kinds of technical education such as painting, sculpture, music, etc., should be taught to the boys, so that they might earn a decent living after leaving school.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that provision for teaching some of these subjects existed in the Technical Institute at Mysore.

The resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

Resolution No. 10

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a Board for selecting candidates applying for appointments under Government be constituted as in the Madras Presidency and that all appointments be made through this Board."

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that there was a general complaint that appointments were not being made according to recruitment rules; that appointing officers were giving away appointments reserved for backward communities to other communities on the score of want of qualified men and that this had led to bitterness and disappointment among

non-Brahmins. He suggested that as a remedial measure, a Staff Selection Board as in Madras might be appointed in Mysore, charged with the duty of seeing that all appointments were filled up according to the recruitment rules. He therefore moved the above resolution.

MR. LINGE GOWDA in seconding the resolution said that at present, appointing officers had some responsibility in making appointments and if this was transferred to the Selection Board they would be relieved of that responsibility. He added that generally officials would take leave for short periods and then extend it with the result that the vacancies would not be advertised and the acting arrangement originally made would continue indefinitely. Again, it so happened that many advertisements were sent for publication after the vacancies were filled up. He thought that if a Selection Board was appointed for each district, all these troubles would be obviated.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN said that it was seven years since the order on the Miller Committee report was passed and a subsequent order had been issued that 25 per cent of the vacancies should be thrown open to all communities and 75 per cent reserved for backward communities. He agreed with Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda that there were men acting in some appointments for a number of years and advertisement was made only as a matter of form. It was Brahmin officers that were making differences. When a place was advertised and the candidates came up, the officer would report that no non-Brahmin candidate came up and so a Brahmin official was appointed. When this report reached the Committee and a notice was sent to a particular candidate, the candidate came and said that the officer's note did not reach him at all. The Government had divided the appointments into three classes and had also prescribed qualifications for each class of appointments. But in many places, if a Rs. 75 vacancy occurred, it was only the Rs. 25 vacancy that was advertised and no graduate could consent to work on such a low pay. Suggestions were made from time to time for obviating these troubles. They had long been pressing the appointment of an independent officer to review all appointments made by appointing officers and examine if the recruitment rules had been observed in each case. An officer on a pay of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 would be of no use as he could not, as matters stood, report against a Deputy Commissioner, who had made appointments contrary to the rules. An officer of higher status and pay was there-

fore necessary for the purpose. Even after seven years had elapsed since the issue of the order of 1921, the representation of non-Brahmins in the services had not worked up to 50 per cent as contemplated in the rules. The people had therefore a just grievance against the Government. If a Staff Selection Board were appointed in Mysore as in Madras, most of the incoveniences would disappear. The candidates should be asked to appear before the Board and from among them a selection should be made. Then, there would be no trouble of any kind. The recruitment rules now applied only to those getting a salary of less than Rs. 100. This was a hardship and higher appointments also should be made subject to these rules. At present, there were many educated men in all communities. Vokkaligars and Lingayets formed the major communities and there were many among them who were well educated. So also in the smaller communities, as for instance Kurubars. But they were not attracted to the service as higher appointments were not advertised. Again, in smaller communities like Balijas and Vysyas there were also educated men. Even among the Mussalmans there were advocates. Hence, in order to ensure that the educated men from all the communities were adequately represented in the public service, it was very necessary to constitute a Selection Board with powers to select candidates for appointments in the several offices. The experiment might be tried for six months and if found unsatisfactory, the Board might be abolished.

MR. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA said that public service was meant for educated men in all communities and that it was unwise to recruit men for it on communal lines. Brahmins had enjoyed their rights for thousands of years and they might be completely boycotted. But so long as they were ready to enter the services, Government could not make any difference on the ground of communal considerations. He agreed that there should be a Staff Selection Board, consisting of members of all communities except Brahmins. He would make it a rule that non-Brahmin candidates should be selected for appointments only by competition for, he had strong reasons to believe that the public service had deteriorated in efficiency after the order on the Miller Committee Report was passed.

MR. RAM DOSS said that in every State there were such questions and the backward communities wanted more responsibilities. He therefore supported the motion.

MR. B. S. LINGE GOWDA said that he was surprised

at Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya's remark about the deterioration in the efficiency of the public service after the order on the Miller Committee Report. He did not agree with that statement. Many foreigners were coming to study methods and ways of work pursued by the Mysore Government. The percentage of literacy was increasing and many educated men were coming forward to join the service. He thought that far from deteriorating, the service had improved considerably in recent years.

MR. MALLIAH also said that he did not agree with the statement of Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya that the efficiency of the service had gone down. No one pleaded for the appointment of inefficient people to the public service. Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya should know that the service was meant more for non-Brahmins than for Brahmins. The latter numbered only two per cent. In Madras, a resolution had been passed that there should always be one Mahomedan judge in the High Court and in our own Police service it had been agreed that 75 per cent of the men should be non-Brahmins. In our own Executive Council, there was an understanding that one of the members should be a non-Brahmin. Did this show that non-Brahmins were inefficient, he asked. On the merits of the resolution, he must say that Government should no longer hesitate to employ as many qualified non-Brahmins as were forthcoming.

MR. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA by way of a personal explanation said that he was not for Brahmins at all. The Government need not appoint them at all. What he said was that among non-Brahmins only competent men should be selected for Government appointments and that, only by competitive examination. His own opinion was that competent men should be appointed to the public service whatever community they belonged to. If Brahmins were not appointed, they would go elsewhere and eke out their livelihood. He only said that only merit either moral or intellectural or spiritual should be recognised and that for God's sake, appointments might not be made on communal principles.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA said that so far as Mysore conditions were concerned, there were many non-Brahmin officers who were doing their work very efficiently. If more non-Brahmins were entertained in service, he did not understand why efficiency should suffer. It was said by a member that there was no country in the world in which recruitment to public service had been made on communal lines. But

he asked whether there was any country where any one community or class secured to itself all the rights and privileges. Coming to the point at issue, he would fully support the resolution for the creation of a Staff Selection Board. The Board should be entrusted with the task of selecting men not merely for small jobs but for higher posts. It should be an instruction to the Board that unrepresented communities should be represented in the public service so that one single community might not predominate.

MR. PATEL BASAPPA said that this subject came before the Assembly year after year and was creating ill-feeling between the communities. The proposed Board would consider the claims of all the communities for representation in the public service and work with an unbiassed mind.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH said that he could quote instances in which efficiency had disappeared where there were only Brahmins in the service. What he wanted was a Board which could distribute appointments equally among all classes.

MR. RAZVI said there was absolutely no difference of opinion on the need for constituting a Staff Selection Board. What was wanted was that the major as well as minor communities should join together and work for the common good of the State. He did not think that Government service was a bed of roses. He agreed that the communities which had no experience of Government service should be given the chance of tasting the fruits of service.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that just as committees had been appointed for securing an even distribution of scholarships among backward communities, so also the appointment of a Board in regard to appointments was a necessity. He understood that volunteers were now taken from a single community. This would disappear by the appointment of a Board.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY said that it was the intention of Government to give effect to their orders on the subject and that they were considering how the difficulties in the way of working the recruitment rules could best be removed. Whether these difficulties could be overcome by the creation of a Staff Selection Board would also be considered by the Recruitment Board and Government.

The resolution was then put to vote and passed unanimously.

The Assembly at this stage rose for lunch and reassembled at 4 p.m.

Resolution No. 11.

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials with a non-Brahmin majority be appointed to go into the question of ascertaining how far the orders on the Miller Committee Report have improved the representation of backward classes in the public service, and to suggest further measures for securing them a due and adequate representation in public service."

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA, in moving the above resolution said that this was being discussed for the last 10 or 12 years and that it seemed to him that as much attention as was expected had not been given to the working of the Miller Committee Order. Repeated representations made for the appointment of a special officer to examine the appointments made received no response. For want of sufficient encouragement many of the educated young men among the backward communities were without employment. It was only the previous day in reply to an interpellation, that the Second Member of Council was pleased to say that there were not many qualified non-Brahmins in the lower subordinate service for being promoted to the Amildari or the Assistant Commissioner's grade. The mover said that it was just to increase the number of non-Brahmins in the lower services and with a view to securing their representation proportionate to their population that this resolution was brought forward.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA CHETTY in seconding the resolution said that it was not known in how many departments the proportion mentioned in the order of 1921 had been attained, in how many not and for what reasons. He did not believe that the order was properly worked. He understood that the recent selection of candidates for the Forest Training Schools was not made agreeably to the order. For these reasons he thought that a committee was necessary.

MR. RAM DOSS said that there was not much technical difference between this resolution and the previous one and suggested that both the resolutions might be clubbed into one. He added that at present for want of sufficient encouragement, the educated men among the non-Brahmins could not come forward and if only necessary opportunities were afforded to them he was confident that far from the service deteriorating as Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya said, the morale of the service could considerably improve by their employment.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that so far as he could make out, the chief reason why the members were urging for a committee was to get information regarding the number of appointments that fell vacant in the several Government offices, and of non-Brahmin candidates appointed to those posts after the issue of the Miller Committee Order. He thought that it would be possible to furnish this information without the appointment of a committee. The statistics were available from which it could be seen that the percentage of non-Brahmins employed in the services had, during the last 7 years, increased by 10 per cent. The increase was no doubt not quite appreciable, but there were many difficulties in the way of giving fuller effect to the order. The question of appointing a Staff Selection Board and of a special officer to visit the several offices and examine the working of the recruitment rules and also several other proposals received srom the Central Recruitment Board for the better representation of the backward communities, he said, would receive the earnest consideration of Government.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA said that the number of members of each community employed for the past 7 years should also be ascertained.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the statistics containing all these details could be published. He added that the Recruitment Board consisting of a non-official majority was appointed specially for obviating the difficulties experienced in working the Government order of 1921 and that the Board would carefully consider the several proposals made in the Assembly and submit their recommendations for the consideration of Government.

MR. RANOJI RAO enquired if minor communities were represented in the Board.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied in the affirmative.

MR. DASAPPA said that the Miller Committee Order was issued in the month of May 1921 and it was surprising that in the course of the last 7 years the percentage of non-Brahmins in the service had risen by only 10 per cent against 50 fixed in the Government order. He wished to know the number of departments or offices in existence in the year 1921 and of the appointments then held by the non-Brahmins as compared with the numbers at present in each case. He desired in particular that a comprehensive report setting forth the impediments in the way of obtaining that proportion might be placed before the House, together with

suggestions as to the measures taken or in contemplation to secure the adequate representation of the non-Brahmin communities in the service.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that a report giving full particulars was under preparation.

MR. DASAPPA continuing said that if the personnel of the Central Recruitment Board were enlarged so as to include a member from each of the eight districts, it might result in securing more satisfactory results and that the question of appointing a Special Committee as proposed might be held over for consideration till after a trial was given to his suggestion.

MR. B. L. BYANNA said that it was a matter of surprise to him that the proportion of non-Brahmins in the service had increased only by 10 per cent during the last 7 years, while the Miller Committee Report and the Government order thereon contemplated an increase of 50 per cent during this period. He however requested the Government to see that at least in the future the recruitment orders were given full effect to.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that when the Government passed their proceedings on the Miller Committee Report they did not mean that the percentage mentioned therein should be reached in exactly 7 years. They merely fixed a decent duration and it was as a matter of fact impossible for them to have thought like that.

In view of the assurance given by the Third Member of Council the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 13.

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the grant for Backward Class Scholarships be enhanced to two lakhs of rupees."

MR. H. C. DASAPPA, the mover of the resolution, withdrew it in view of the fact that Government had been pleased to enhancet he grant for Backward Class Scholarships by Rs. 50,000. He conveyed to the Government the thanks of the House for their benevolent order.

Resolution No. 34.

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that working hours of offices, schools and courts be changed to begin in the morning instead of in the mid-day."

MR. MIRLE N. LAKSHMINARANAPPA explained the necessity and advantage of changing the working hours of courts, schools and Government offices from mid-day to mornings. He thought that such a change would conduce to the good health of the children.

MR. RAM DOSS in seconding the resolution said that the present working hours were copied from foreign countries where mid-day was prescribed on account of their cool climate during such hours, whereas in India it was not the case and there would not be any great inconvenience if the students were required to attend the schools from 7 to 11 a.m. and again from 2 to 4 p.m.

MR. JATRA NAIK said that he had also proposed another resolution on the same subject. He was of opinion that boys nowadays studied only with a view to enter Government service and did not care to possess any technical knowledge. He thought that by holding classes in the morning the boys would be able to devote some attention in the afternoons to agricultural pursuits. Moreover he was of opinion that afternoon classes encouraged laziness in the students who in addition to whiling away their time in the morning would feel sleepy in the afternoon.

MR. SIDDALINGAPPA CHETTY said that the proposed change of time would not suit the Malnad climate and should not be introduced there.

MR. GOPALACHAR said that if the offices and courts were held in the mornings as proposed it would entail much inconvenience to the parties coming from distant parts. He had no objection to the schools being held in the morning.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR in supporting the resolution said that the present practice had told upon the health of the students who whether they had appetite or not took their food at 10 o'clock and ran to school. In olden days when the schools were held in the mornings the students used to get up early at 4 o'clock and prepare their lessons but at present they were in bed till 8 o'clock and even later and had not sufficient time to prepare their lessons. As regards the question of changing the working hours in the case of offices and courts, he would leave it entirely to the discretion of the Government.

MR. RANGARAJIAH said that on account of the conditions in the Malnad, primary schools only were held from 8 to 11 in the morning and again from 3 to 5 in the evening.

MR. VENKATESIAH said that he did not wish to say anything about changing the working hours in offices and

courts as he thought the suggestion was not workable in practice. But with regard to the schools he was opposed to the idea of holding them twice over in the morning and again in the afternoon. This double attendance would be inconvenient from the point of view of the students as they had to walk twice in the hot sun to the school while it would leave very little time for the boys to indulge in out-door games or in some other kind of physical exercise. He thought that the change suggested might be made applicable to the classes below the Middle School.

MR. RAMESWARASASTRY was not in favour of introducing the change proposed so far as the Malnad was concerned. He said that under the proposed arrangement the time between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. would be practically wasted. He would let the present practice of holding the schools from 11 o'clock to continue without any modification.

MR. B. L. BYANNA said that it was not a new proposal that had been made by the members. It was in vogue from the earliest times and the change was effected only recently. He was in favour of the resolution.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK said that the boys would be better for rest in the afternoon. The proposed change afforded also time for sports in the evening. He therefore supported the resolution.

MR. M. NANJAPPA was for letting the existing practice continue.

MR. B. S. LINGE GOWDA in opposing the resolution said that if schools were as at present held at 11 o'clock it would be possible for the parents of the children to devote some time in the morning to give them some instruction which advantage would be taken away by holding the schools in the mornings. He however said that the change might be introduced in village schools if required.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION said that the proposed change might be suitable in some places so far as the primary classes were concerned. But so far as the Malnad was concerned there was considerable difference of opinion, some people saying that all schools should be held in two sessions and others in one session, *i.e.* 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. There was also another proposal to have a single morning session. He said that the middle school boys could not finish all their subjects in the course of the year by holding classes only once. He thought that in the interest of the boys themselves it was better to have two sessions daily.

So far as the primary classes were concerned, an attempt

was being made to have only one session for the boys, either in the morning or in the afternoon, two classes meeting by turns. This would enable teachers to devote more individual attention to the pupils than they could do now when all the four classes met morning and afternoon.

MR. LAKSHMINARANAPPA in replying to the debate said that no serious difficulty had been put forward by anybody in the way of accepting the proposals made in his resolution so far as the schools were concerned. In regard to courts he thought that they could do better work in the morning when the brain was fresh than in the afternoon. He therefore commended the resolution to the acceptance of the House.

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

Resolution No. 35

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that suitable legislation may be undertaken to change the venue for suits under the Village Officers Regulation from the Revenue to the Civil Courts."

MR. MIRLE N. LAKSHMINARANAPPA, mover of the above resolution, said that there were at present two kinds of proceedings: miscellaneous and regular. Subject to certain exceptions, a revenue officer could decide miscellaneous cases himself and no Civil Court could exercise any jurisdiction over the disposal of claims to the hereditary office of a village officer. As the miscellaneous cases involved some technicalities, he thought that the Civil Courts would be more competent to decide them than revenue officers.

MR. DASAPPA in supporting the resolution pointed out how the present procedure was defective. He said thatafter the disposal of the case on the miscellaneous side by the revenue officers, if the party filed a regular suit it had again to pass through the same officer once again. This, he thought, could be obviated by the suits being allowed to be filed in the Civil Courts.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that even if the jurisdiction were transferred to the Civil Courts there would still be many difficulties. After all, he said that the appointments to the hereditary office should be made by Government and Civil Courts could not interfere.

MR. NAGAPPA SETTY and many other members were not in favour of any change in the existing arrangement as they thought that it would only mean some more cases to lawyers. Also, the cases that went before a Revenue Court

were disposed of early, at any rate more quickly than was the case in a Civil Court.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO said that it was rather a delicate matter to discuss. What he wished to urge was that whatever was done, it should be done correctly. A case coming up for adjudication before a Civil Court was in the nature of a regular suit which however was not so in the case of a suit before a Revenue Court. With reference to the opinion expressed by some members that the change proposed would only benefit the lawyers, he pointed out that on the other hand lawyers demanded more fees for appearing before a Revenue Court than before a Civil Court. In concurring with the opinion expressed by the Revenue Commissioner, that after all a hereditary office was a Government appointment, Mr. Narasinga Rao said that even if suits relating to it were heard and decided by a Civil Court Government might or might not accept its decision.

MR. MIRLE LAKSHMINARANAPPA said that none of the members had put forward any serious objections to his resolution. In bringing forward the resolution he was inspired by the thought that a Civil Court could dispose of the suits in question to greater satisfaction than a Revenue Court. So far as delay was concerned it was the same in both cases, hence, he pressed his resolution for the consideration of the House.

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

Adjournment Motion re. *Selection of Subjects by the Mysore District Representatives for the Dasara Session of the Assembly.*

MR. NILIGIRI G. SANJIVIAH in moving the adjournment motion said that according to the rules in force the Deputy Commissioner issued notices to the members of the Representative Assembly resident in his district for a meeting where the subjects that were brought forward by the members were selected by the votes of the majority of the members and sent up for inclusion in the Subjects Book prepared by the Representative Assembly Office. In the present instance, the Mysore Deputy Commissioner instead of sending up the subjects that were passed by the members, had actually sent up some subjects that were not so passed. Out of 30 subjects passed, some two or three had been left out and new subjects included instead. He wanted to know whether the Deputy Commissioner could, under the rules, exercise such powers. If it were maintained that he had such powers,

then, he would submit there was no use in holding a meeting of the representatives for the selection of subjects. The trouble taken and the time spent in selecting the subjects were to no purpose. In his opinion, the rules were quite clear on the point that a subject passed by the majority ought to besent up to the Government and should under no circumstances be withheld by the Deputy Commissioner. Similarly, no subject not passed by the representatives could be sent up. The Deputy Commissioner was a responsible officer who was expected to be well posted up with all rules and standing orders and when he violated a fundamental rule and acted contrary to the instructions of Government he deserved to be called to order. His action in the present case was tantamount to snatching away the powers graciously conferred on the people by His Highness the Maharaja. He requested the Government to kindly go into the matter in detail and ascertain the reasons why the subjects in question were omitted.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY seconded the motion.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO in opposing the motion said that the meeting of the District Representatives was held at 1 o'clock and was over by 2 p.m. About 20 subjects under the signature of a large majority of members (29) had been received and the district had to send up only 30 subjects. So the Deputy Commissioner said that if the members were willing, all those subjects might be sent up keeping back the other subjects. The subjects that were sent up were all read before the members and were passed by them. So far as he could recollect, he said that when the Deputy Commissioner read one or two subjects the members themselves thought that those subjects were unnecessary and hence withdrew. In that way about 18 subjects were selected. There were besides 30 or 40 representations sent up individually. The 6 subjects sent up by Mr. Banumiah were accepted. The 2 subjects proposed by Mr. Bandiah were also selected. Then came the 97th representation proposed by Mr. Banumiah to which the representative of the Mysore Municipality suggested some addition. There was also another subject in regard to Electric power to which Mr. S. Seetharamiah proposed to add two words. In regard to the latter Mr. Narasinga Rao said that he suggested that the subject matter being the same, both the subjects might be clubbed into one to which the Deputy Commissioner agreed. But Mr. Mahomed Sait took objection to their being clubbed together. But the Deputy Commissioner said that there was no harm. Mr. Mahomed Sait however disagreed and insisted on the addi-

tion not been inserted. Mr. Narasinga Rao observed that there was a feeling in the Mysore District that if any subjects were sent up by Brahmins they were to be thrown out. He objected to such a game of hide and seek.

MR. DASAPPA raised a point of order and wanted to know whether it was consistent with the dignity of the House to impute motives to any of its members.

THE DEWAN said that there might be so many things which it was not desirable to give expression to publicly. So far as this subject was concerned there was no need for any one to defend the action of the Deputy Commissioner. Government were the best judges of the correctness or otherwise of his action. The Deputy Commissioner sent up only such subjects as were passed by the majority. He asked the mover to withdraw his motion in the circumstances.

MR. NARASINGA RAO further asked how the prestige of the head of the district could be maintained if motives were imputed to him inspired by feelings of communal hatred, etc. He was sorry to have to notice a tendency to vote down subjects brought forward by Brahmin members except on their merits. He added that he did not come there to support the action of the Deputy Commissioner who was able to take care of himself. As he was present at the preliminary meeting he was moved to speak on the subject.

MR. PUTTASWAMY took exception to the words used by Mr. Narasinga Rao, *viz.*, "communal hatred" which he thought was prejudicial to the dignity of the House.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA also said that he felt sorry at the language expressed by Mr. Narasinga Rao. He had stated that subjects brought forward by Brahmin members had been voted down on communal considerations. This was a thoughtless remark for which Mr. Narasinga Rao had no excuse. If anything, Mr. Narasinga Rao himself was responsible more than anybody else for spreading such a feeling. As an example, Mr. Mallappa mentioned that when Mr. Narasinga Rao was a member of the Legislative Council, he managed to see that only Brahmins were selected to serve on the sub-committees of the Legislative Council to the total exclusion of non-Brahmins. In the Legislative Council meetings in previous years many of the Brahmin members had objected to the subjects brought forward by non-Brahmins. Even Sir Albion Banerji had occasion to notice and remark on this tendency.

MR. RAJAGOPALA MUDALIAR of Hunsur deplored the exhibition of communal feelings in an assembly where the

representatives had gathered to discuss matters relating to the welfare of the country as a whole.

MR. SITARAMIAH said that as per rules all common subjects had to be grouped into one and if there was an order contrary to this, then of course the Deputy Commissioner could be taken to task. Since there was no such rule there was no necessity or justification to find fault with the action of the Deputy Commissioner.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that from the original records in his hands he found that the Deputy Commissioner had in his own handwriting noted as "withdrawn" against the particular subject. There was no use in discussing a question on mere memory.

MR. MAHOMED SAIT said that the subject meeting was held on the 12th September 1928 in the Deputy Commissioner's Office. There were 8 interpellations, 4 resolutions and 30 subjects. Before he was present at the meeting the Deputy Commissioner had decided that the subjects that came up from the majority of the members should be taken up first and then the rest, and accordingly one or two subjects were thus disposed of. Then Subject No. 39 by Mr. Banumiáh regarding reduction of electric rates was taken up and passed by a majority of votes. When Mr. Sitaramiah's subject and the subject proposed by another—both relating to the same matter—came up, Mr. Narasinga Rao proposed that they might be grouped together to which the Deputy Commissioner also agreed. He (Mahomed (Sait) thereupon raised a debate on the score that one subject was to reduce the electric rate by 2 annas while the other was simply to reduce the electric rate and asked that the subjects should be put to vote separately to which the Deputy Commissioner replied in the negative. Mr. Sait, thereupon, requested that his objection might be recorded which also the Deputy Commissioner refused saying that it was left to his discretion and that he need not be dictated to on the point, whereupon he (Mr. Sait) walked out of the meeting in protest. Further Mr. Sait said that though Subject No. 54 had not been put to vote, it had been sent up to Government. These were serious lapses from the rules and in criticising them, he wished to make it clear that he had no ill-will against the Brahmins or the Deputy Commissioner, but was only fighting for a principle.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA also spoke in favour of the motion and criticised the views expressed by Mr. Narasinga Rao.

THE DEWAN assured the House that the Deputy Com-

missioner did not send any subject not passed at the meeting, nor did he include any subject not discussed.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH in withdrawing the motion said that the object with which it was brought forward was to bring to the notice of Government certain lapses from the rules on the part of one of their officers so that they might not occur again.

The Assembly adjourned to meet again the next morning.